

NO LEAK ON NOTE, JUST A PROPHECY, SAYS CONNOLLY

Partner of Bolling Testifies He Simply Deduced Document's Contents

ORIGINAL MESSAGE
MAY BE UNCOVERED

Bennet, Taking Examination
from Whipple, Forces
Admissions from Witness

Francis A. Connolly, the Washington stock broker whose partner is President Wilson's brother-in-law, established a lasting reputation yesterday as a prophet possessed of uncanny power.

Mr. Connolly spent most of the afternoon on the witness stand at the leak inquiry, insisting that gossip and guesswork had enabled him accurately to forecast the President's peace note half a day before its release for publication. It was his message from Washington, sent shortly after noon on December 20, the New York brokers, to warn their connections throughout the country that the President had already sent a peace note to all belligerents and neutrals. Both Mr. Hutton and Mr. Connolly admitted this.

And yet the witness could not name any one man who had given him the information contained in this message. He had constructed it, he said, after reading a "stock flash," which he had received over his firm's private wire from the Hutton offices a few minutes earlier. The contents of the stock flash, the excited gossip of the thirty or forty customers who crowded his office and his own prophetic instinct enabled him, he declared, to turn around and wire the Hutton firm the faithful news which burst upon the world the following morning.

Reconstructs Telegram
Mr. Connolly had preserved no copy of his telegram, and as it is missing also from the Hutton files, he was requested to reconstruct it to the best of his recollection. This he did by taking seven minutes of concentration with a pencil and paper, writing slowly, rubbing out, pondering—until he had evolved in black and white the following:

"I am informed that the State Department will issue a statement to-day setting forth America's position as a neutral and takes the opportunity to put before the world her rights as a neutral. Not looked on as a peace proposal but as an opportunity to state American rights as a neutral to the world. Looked upon as a movement of moment."

Mr. Connolly thought he had sent this telegram over the private wire to E. F. Hutton & Co. at 1:15 or 1:30 p. m. on December 20. The "stock flash" referred to had been dispatched at the Hutton offices to all the Hutton correspondents, including F. A. Connolly & Co. in Washington, at 12:57 p. m. This stock flash read:

"All Reports have it that State Department will issue statement to-day intended to promote peace prospect. In one reply Connolly called his own message 'virtually a paraphrase' of this stock flash."

Committee Not Satisfied
The Rules Committee is not altogether satisfied with the witness's reconstruction of his message. After reading it, Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., the committee's counsel, asked him if he had not been reading in the papers on his way up from Washington the Hutton telegram based upon it. He replied that he had read the papers, but had not paid any special attention to this telegram, being more impressed with Mr. Hutton's oral testimony and that of Bernard M. Baruch.

He was asked then if he had ever heard of a "teletype," an instrument attached to a telephone key which automatically records the messages sent and received. He said he had not and that he did not know whether there was one in his office or not.

"I am informed," said Mr. Whipple, addressing the committee, "by a partner of Mr. Hutton that that house has such an instrument, and I shall ask that the product of this instrument be produced before the committee tomorrow morning. It may save us a lot of examination."

So it is very possible that the exact wording of Connolly's telegram may yet be available for the record.

Bennet Leads Attack
The most drastic examination of the witness was conducted by Representative William S. Bennett, of New York, one of the four Republican members of the committee. Mr. Bennett was the means also of wringing some interesting admissions from Mr. Hutton, who occupied the witness stand during the morning session. In fact, Mr. Bennett with the able assistance of his Republican colleagues—Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and Campbell, of Kansas—made it amply evident by the vigor and effect of his questions that Mr. Whipple's examination in each instance had been almost half-hearted.

But the Democratic members of the committee seemed well content with Mr. Whipple's accomplishment. Practically none of them asked pertinent questions to ask. They appeared willing enough to let the blanket denial of a leak, made by both witnesses, stand their healing folds over the painful suggestion that the only accurate advance information of the President's peace note reached the speculating public directly from the brokerage firm of which R. W. Bolling, the President's brother-in-law, is a partner.

Ellis Is Summoned
It is only fair to say, however, that the committee has summoned back from George S. Allen, G. A. Ellis, Jr., one of the Hutton partners and author of the telegram, based on Connolly's message, which was sent at 1:54 p. m. on December 20, to all the Hutton connections. As a basis for his examination of Connolly Mr. Bennett read him this telegram:

Q. You know Hutton & Co. to be an old, reliable firm, with an enviable reputation in the Street, do you not? A. I most certainly do.

Q. You don't believe this firm would put out a statement like that simply to create a sensation, do you? A. Oh, no.

Pasted on Gossip Board
Q. Did you hear Mr. Hutton testify this morning that this message Mr. Ellis sent out was based substantially on the message received from you? A. I wasn't here this morning.

Q. But that is correct, is it not? A. That is correct.

Q. And that message is the one you say was based on gossip? A. Yes.

Q. If that message was based on gossip, do you think Mr. Ellis would send this message based on it, saying he was 'confidentially informed'? A. Why, I might have said that myself.

Q. Do you mean to say that with the information back of it pasted up on your gossip board—I believe you said you had pasted the stock flash on your gossip board—you would send a message to an old, reliable firm like Hutton & Co. with \$15,000,000 of business, saying you had been 'confidentially informed'? A. I can't explain that. But I lay no particular stress on the word 'confidentially.' Confidentially means well informed—I might have used either.

Q. Then you mean to say that you would use confidentially informed or well informed interchangeably? A. Why, yes. Just a play on words, that is all. The word 'confidentially' was used in a room where the word 'gossip' was used. I broke into a roar at this. Indeed, Connolly had been amusing committee counsel, newspapermen and spectators rather continuously since taking the stand.

In appearance he resembles a floor-walker in a department store much more closely than a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

A battery of photographers edged up toward him with some hesitancy as he took his seat in the witness chair, and Chairman Henry indicated to him that he need not have his picture taken if it annoyed him.

"Oh, I don't object," he hastened to reply, with a smile, which invited them all.

"Where did you get from the stock flash that the message was going not only to belligerents, but to neutrals?" Representative Bennett asked him.

"I just assumed," he said, "that it was going to the world. If so, it would go to the neutrals as well as the belligerents, wouldn't it?"

"And yet, so far as this stock flash is concerned, it might have been one of Secretary Lansing's statements to Americans alone," remarked the Congressman.

Q. Take this next sentence in the Ellis telegram: 'Interpreted not as pressure on belligerents on behalf of peace, but as an effort to put American demands on record if there is peace.' Where did you get the information to base that on? A. Oh, I just wrote that. That's my own idea.

Q. No one told you that, no one at all? A. No, sir, no one at all. I may have been trying to make an impression on Hutton & Co.

Q. How do you account for the fact that this particular sentence in the accurate description of the President's note which came out the next day? A. I don't know that it is such an accurate description.

Read Wilson's Message
Q. Have you read the President's message? A. Well, I think I did.

"Better read it again," advised Mr. Bennett, "and learn of your great gift of prophecy."

Mr. Connolly bethought him at this moment that he had attended the Gridiron Club dinner and heard the President's speech on that occasion. He hoped, he said, it would not be violating any confidence to say that this speech, composed of lines similar to the peace note, had made a profound impression on him, and that he had felt sure it foreshadowed just such a document as the peace note.

"The members of the committee who are in touch with affairs of diplomacy," remarked Mr. Bennett, "recognize in your message the language of the highest form of statesmanship."

"You know as well as I do," said Connolly, "that you can hear almost anything in Washington if you have your ear to the ground and get around in the right circles. A clever man certainly can hear a great deal."

Q. Isn't it a fact that somebody gave you the information substantially as you sent it to Hutton & Co. without your realizing the significance of it? A. No, sir.

Q. You stick to your first statement? A. Yes, sir. I stick to my first statement given here under oath. If I had had that information I wouldn't have been sitting like a bump on the log.

Q. You said you didn't regard this matter of the forthcoming message of particular moment. Yet you sent it saying you were confidentially informed and that the President's message would be looked on as a "move of great moment"? A. I don't say I didn't say that; I may have. It was just a matter of gossip so far as I was concerned. Hutton & Co. could judge for themselves.

Q. You told them something that you yourself did not really believe, then? A. Well, that might be.

By what he called a "process of elimination" Mr. Bennett during the morning session induced Mr. Hutton to admit that the news received by Hutton & Co. from Washington on December 20 was not "common knowledge."

Mr. Hutton agreed with him that President H. H. S. Noble of the Stock Exchange was a representative odd-lots man in the Street, and yet he had no such knowledge. Pliny Fisk, he admitted, was an equally representative investment house man, and he was equally ignorant. And finally Bernard M. Baruch, frankly a speculator, "and a keen one," as Mr. Hutton interposed, had testified that he had no knowledge of the kind. And he, was agreed, was a good representative of Wall Street operators.

"How many other commission houses are there in the Street with Washington wires?"

"Fifteen or twenty," I should say.

"Did you hear that any one of these received the information on this point that you received?"

"No, I can't say that I did."

"So that, when it narrowed down to," pursued the Representative, "is the fact that the Representative of the odd-lots people, the investment houses, the operators nor the other commission houses knew what you knew—that you alone in Wall Street had this information—does it not?"

"I suppose it does."

Mr. Bennett called the witness's attention to the testimony of newspaper

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MORTGAGE money is plentiful. We are accepting all good applications without delay.

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Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

men in Washington that Secretary Lansing in telling them the morning of December 20 that the note was forthcoming "had given them an impression as to its contents exactly opposite to what it really was."

"The only substantially accurate forecast of the President's note which has come to the attention of the committee thus far," he continued, "is the one sent to you by Connolly. How do you account for that?"

"I don't account for it," replied Hutton. "That's up to Connolly."

Hutton Didn't Use Tip
Hutton said that although in possession of the information as to the President's note at least two hours before the market closed on December 20, neither he nor any of his eight partners had taken advantage of it. His customers had an hour's leeway to sell before the market closed. They were long in the aggregate about 240,000 shares.

Hutton said that the information that he had on the peace note made little impression upon him. What "killed the market," was Secretary Lansing's "verge of war" statement, he said, the day the President's note was forwarded, December 21.

Customers of the Connolly firm during the "peace period" in the market lost \$40,000, it was brought out.

In the afternoon Mr. Connolly described the arrangements of his firm financially. He said that he was, by previous arrangement, furnished with \$30,000 each from Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bolling, his two partners. With these funds and with his own, he said, he purchased his seat on the Stock Exchange and financed the operations of the firm. A special partner, limited to a salary and a drawing account of \$10,000 yearly, had been added later.

In reply to questions from Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, he testified that no meeting of the partners of his firm followed the receipt of the message from Hutton & Co.

"It might have been a good thing if there had been a meeting," he said; "but I have gotten some people out and saved their money."

Questioned About Bolling
"Did the fact of Mr. Bolling's relationship to the President of the United States have anything to do with his admission to your firm?"

"Absolutely not."

"Was the fact ever mentioned that his relationship might be of financial value to the firm?"

"Never. Not in any way."

No members of Congress had ever been his customers, said Connolly, who added, "Never in my experience in Washington have I known of a Senator or a Congressman dealing in the market, and I think I know about all the traders in Washington."

Connolly also declared that he knew of no Cabinet member ever trading.

"Could any member of Congress ever trade as a dummy?"

"Not in my firm; you bet not."

The witness said he thought he had a "look in the Internal Revenue Department among his customers, but none connected with any other government department."

Connolly will be recalled to the stand to-day.

WOOD ADMITS ERRORS BY ARMY

Would Use "Sandbag" on War Department for Supply Failure

SAYS GREAT BRITAIN FACED SAME FAULTS

Insists Guard System Is to Blame for Defects in Mobilization

Washington, Jan. 31.—Major General Leonard Wood, recalled to-day for cross-examination before the Senate universal training sub-committee, said that army officers were not disposed to shirk responsibility for the War Department's shortcomings in its direction of the National Guard mobilization at the border, but reiterated that the Guard system was in itself "indefensible because of defects inherent in its organization."

In response to questions by Senator Lee, of Maryland, a defender of the Guard system, at whose instance the cross-examination was ordered, General Wood admitted that the Federal Government's supply plans for the state troops collapsed ten days after they were called out, and that in certain respects mobilization of the regulars, like the Guard, failed to come up to expectations. He insisted, however, that a system "without a shadow of state interference" would have operated to much better effect, and that the only ultimate solution to the problem would be universal service under exclusive Federal control.

Will Cross-Examine Scott
To-morrow the committee will cross-examine Major General Hugh L. Scott, the chief of staff, who in his testimony several weeks ago took a stand similar to that of General Wood. As in the case of the latter, General Scott was shown as showing a failure on the part of the National Guard mobilization service. It has been generally viewed as showing a failure on the part of the National Guard system.

General Wood repeated to-day his assertion that the mobilization was a tragedy, but also declared he did not intend to criticize the officers and men of the Guard, but only the "vicious, indefensible system."

"By supreme effort in six months' time," he said, "we got 158,000 men to the border. The country could have been eaten up by an efficient enemy in that time."

Senator Lee pointed out that the regular army had played its part in the failures.

"Yes," said General Wood, "and I would go to the War Department with a sandbag and demand it."

Supply System Big Failure
The greatest failure of the Federal government, General Wood said, was the supply system. Great Britain had faced the same thing, he added, when the European war came, and found it necessary to abandon her whole system and create a Department of Munitions.

"If the border trouble had gone to a real war," he said, "we would have had to do that. Create a commission with some live, energetic business men upon it. We would have had to shake the cobwebs out of the supply department and get some punch into it; convert it from a wheelless vehicle into something that would run."

The men and officers of the Guard are high minded, patriotic individuals," General Wood said, "but not soldiers."

"It would have been murder to have sent them against any fairly efficient foe," he added.

CALLS SOCIALISM AND LABOR JOINT FOES TO TRAINING

General Wingate Tells Business Men's Service League of Opposition in Schools

Antagonism of the labor and Socialist elements is the greatest barrier to universal military training in the United States, General George W. Wingate, president of the Public Schools Athletic League, told the members of the Business Men's National Service League yesterday in the Yale Club. He told how those interests had defeated an effort to give military training to the boys of the Eastern District High School.

"The Athletic League has been endeavoring to provide a course in military training for high school boys who desire it," said General Wingate. "In several schools the movement has made headway, and at the Eastern District 150 boys signified their willingness to learn the drills. Opposition developed among the labor and Socialist interests, who are particularly strong in the section, and the movement broke down entirely."

"At the Stuyvesant High School the movement was seriously hampered by labor opposition, but the advocates of preparedness were successful in establishing a company."

About one hundred attended the meeting. Most of them were active in last year's preparedness parade. Chairman George S. Brown named a committee to nominate officers who will be voted on February 7 in the Yale Club.

SEEKS LIFT; RINGS IN FIRE

Englishman Is Bewildered by Commotion He Starts at the Majestic

Bertram Hargrave, of London, four days in New York, yesterday afternoon mistook an auxiliary fire alarm box on the second floor of the Hotel Majestic for the elevator button and pushed in the glass. Within a minute four engines, two hook-and-ladder trucks, a heavy of hose carts and a battalion chief's automobile were on their way to the "fire," while warning gongs were sounding in the hotel.

Copeland Townsend, manager of the Majestic, ran to the second floor. Near the elevator shaft he found Mr. Hargrave, looking about him in bewilderment.

"Where's the fire?" asked the manager. "Do you know?"

"I'm only waiting for the lift," said Mr. Hargrave.

COURT REVERSES KROTEL FOR "GUM CHEWING" FINE

Judge Mulqueen Remits \$5 to Man Who Sucked Gum Drop

Magistrate Paul Krotel, who imposed a \$5 fine on Frank Bardonex, a Brooklyn photographer dealer, who "worked his jaws in court" on December 14 last, was reversed yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. Magistrate Krotel asserted that Bardonex had been guilty of disorderly conduct in chewing gum in court. Bardonex maintained that he was merely sucking a cough drop. Judge Mulqueen also remitted the fine.

Benjamin C. Ribman, counsel for Bardonex in his appeal, contended that his client's version of the affair was correct and that working one's jaws in the presence of the court did not constitute contempt.

Magistrate Krotel's return to the appeal was read by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan. In it the magistrate expressed his belief that Bardonex was "unsubstantiated chewing gum" and he declared that the spectacle "of a man working his jaws as though his life depended upon it was not elevating."

LOUIS WEBBER ACQUITTED

Louis Webber was acquitted of the charge of murder in the first degree in the Bronx County Supreme Court before Justice Delehanty yesterday afternoon. A blind girl, Nellie Augustine, was found dead in his apartment, at 682 Morris Avenue, The Bronx, last March. Her skull had been fractured with a blow on the head. Webber, however, testified that he had not been in the house that evening and was an alibi. The jury deliberated four hours and a half.

THE BASHFUL BEAUTY OF TECLA PEARLS

Rubies are red, sapphires are blue, and diamonds cry out from every facet for recognition! But pearls are as bashful as a girl in the tender twenties of her youth and reveal their beauty slowly.

One is infatuated with other gems, but one is in love with pearls, for they alone of all jewels possess a restful, sullen beauty, subtle and irresistible in its appeal.

This is true of both Deep Sea Pearls and Tecla Pearls, for there is nothing to choose between them in coloring, orient, and animation.

They differ chiefly in that Deep Sea Pearls cost a fortune whereas Tecla Pearls entail no financial sacrifice.

Tecla Pearl Necklaces—\$75 to \$350
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MITCHELL WINS IN AUTO CASE

Sherrill's Chauffeur Is Fined \$10 for Reckless Driving

MAYOR SPEEDS CAR 70 MILES AN HOUR

Tells of Skill While Describing Crash on Sixth Avenue

The dispute between Mayor Mitchell and William O. Sherrill, whose automobiles collided on January 23, was settled in the Mayor's favor yesterday. Magistrate Appleton, sitting in the traffic court, found Patrick Dowd, chauffeur to Sherrill, guilty of reckless driving and fined him \$10, which Mr. Sherrill paid under protest.

The Mayor, who was chief witness for his chauffeur, testified among other things that he took up motoring eighteen months ago and could drive a car seventy miles an hour.

Hayward Backs Mayor
Neither Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., nor Mrs. Joseph Thomas, who were in the Mayor's car when Mr. Sherrill's machine struck it at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street on the evening of January 23, was present, but Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner, corroborated the story related before a crowded courtroom by the Mayor and his driver, Harry Larkin. Colonel Hayward was in the Mayor's car when the accident happened.

On the stand the Mayor also substantiated the account of his driver, who said he was proceeding up Sixth Avenue at about fifteen miles an hour, when he went to turn west into Fifty-seventh Street. The driver said he held out his hand as a signal to the Sherrill car driver, who was coming along about 100 feet behind. Instead of slowing down and letting him turn, Larkin said, Dowd crowded on speed and tried to cut in ahead of the Mayor's car.

Mayor's Speed Record
"You drive a car yourself?" asked Addison S. Pratt, who cross-examined the Mayor.

The Mayor said he had driven a car about a year and a half.

"Have you ever gone seventy miles an hour?" asked Mr. Pratt.

"Yes, seventy miles an hour," answered the Mayor.

Dowd's account differed from the story told by the Mayor and his driver. He said he was running almost parallel with the Mayor's car, which he saw in front of his machine without any warning. Mr. Sherrill and other witnesses for the defence, however, failed to corroborate this account.

In rendering his decision Magistrate Appleton said he believed everybody except Dowd.

FLOOD CELLAR TO MAKE RINK

Seven Little Skaters Taken to Court by Irate Citizen

Shepherded by William Brady, of Alexander Avenue, seven small boys trooped into the Yonkers Court yesterday. One hand of each of the seven held a pair of skates. The other was engaged in making a tear-smudged face while gazing at the judge.

"What is the charge?" asked the magistrate.

"We ain't done nothing!" the seven chorused dolefully.

"They haven't done a thing!" Brady repeated, wrathfully. "They only broke into a new house that's just been built near me and filled the cellar half full of water. Now that's it's frozen they've been using it as a skating rink. That's all."

The seven small skaters trooped manfully out of court again. They will be heard later on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

BILL URGES STATE POLICE

Senator Mills Introduces Measure Appropriating \$500,000

Albany, Jan. 31.—A bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the establishment of four troops of state constabulary was introduced to-day by Senator Mills. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

A similar measure failed of passage last year after a bitter fight.

ADVERTISMENT

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W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 140 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to W. L. Douglas shoes by mail, postage free. 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

BOYSS SHOES
\$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00

THE BIGGEST VALUE

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR OF ANY SHOE THAT MONEY CAN BUY

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\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

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1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
1984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.

2779 Third Ave., bet. 160th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Throton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.

*850 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
UNION HILL—274 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATRICKSON—192 Market Street.
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

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THE manufacturers of those lines who manufacture in the Save New York Zone and who have endorsed the Save New York Movement agreeing to move their manufacturing plants out of the Zone as their leases expire, will, after

FEBRUARY 15, 1917

have on their stationery in red the emblem of the Save New York Movement, which appears above, and will display this emblem in their show rooms.

This emblem can only be used or displayed by those firms who have endorsed the Save New York Movement.

We are confident that by February 15, 1917 the endorsement of The Save New York Movement will be made unanimous by the Manufacturers in the restricted Zone.

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STERN BROTHERS

J. H. BURTON, Chairman

MEMBERS OF THE SAVE NEW YORK MOVEMENT

THE manufacturers of those lines who manufacture in the Save New York Zone and who have endorsed the Save New York Movement agreeing to move their manufacturing plants out of the Zone as their leases expire, will, after

FEBRUARY 15, 1917

have on their stationery in red the emblem of the Save New York Movement, which appears above, and will display this emblem in their show rooms.

This emblem can only be used or displayed by those firms who have endorsed the Save New York Movement.

We are confident that by February 15, 1917 the endorsement of The Save New York Movement will be made unanimous by the Manufacturers in the restricted Zone.

SAVE NEW YORK COMMITTEE

B. ALTMAN & CO.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BEST & CO.
BONWIT, TELLER & CO.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.
LORD & TAYLOR
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

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BRYAN

WORLD PEACE

will speak on

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Friday, 8 p. m. Admission free.